

National Wildlife Federation®

# Ranger Rick®

**MUSHROOM  
SAFARI**

**SCAREDY  
CATS**

**SNAKES  
THAT BLUFF**

## ORANGUTANS

October 2018



THINGS THAT GO *SLURP* IN THE NIGHT • BATTY ADVENTURE



**OCTOBER 2018**

**Vol. 52 No. 9**

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**THIS END UP**



## ABOUT THE COVERS

**Front:** You can tell this *orangutan* is an adult male by his big, flappy cheek pads. Turn to page 6 for a dozen wild orangutan facts.

PHOTO BY SUZI ESZTERHAS

**Back:** If it weren't for those bugged-out eyes, you might never even notice this *horned frog*. It blends in perfectly with its leafy home.

PHOTO BY NICK GARBUTT/NPL/MINDEN PICTURES ©

**Ranger Rick** (ISSN 0738-6656) is published monthly, except January and July, by the National Wildlife Federation, a nonprofit corporation; 11100 Wildlife Center Dr.; Reston, VA 20190-5362. Periodical postage paid at Herndon, Virginia, and at additional mailing offices.

**Membership:** *Ranger Rick* is available as a benefit of junior membership in the National Wildlife Federation; annual dues: \$24.95. Add \$15 for addresses outside the United States. Send check to address that follows, or call 1-888-213-5637.

Occasionally, we make our subscriber list available to carefully screened organizations whose

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**Printed in the USA.**

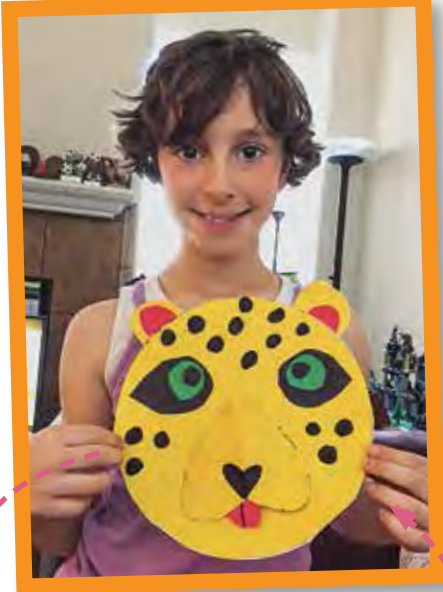
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# Dear Ranger Rick,



## MAKE A MASK

I enjoyed your mask craft in last October's issue. I was inspired to make the leopard. Here's a picture of me with my creation!

Sophia P., California



**Rangers:** Want to make a wild mask, too? Go to [rangerrick.org/animalmasks](http://rangerrick.org/animalmasks) for instructions. —R.R.

## TELL US!

Did you read the story about orangutans on pages 6–11? These great apes spend more time up in trees than any other large animal on Earth! How do you think your life would be different if you lived in a tree? What would your home be like? How would you get around?

## "HOWL" ABOUT THAT!

I recently camped out at Yellowstone National Park for a few nights. I saw many cool things such as the Milky Way, a family of bears, and many erupting geysers. But the most amazing thing about my trip was hearing a pack of wolves howling late one night! Now I want to become a wolf biologist and work at Yellowstone.

Jessica D., Rhode Island



## BEAR SCARE

I was reading a book one day when my siblings called me over to our door. I looked outside and saw a huge black bear next to our chicken coop! We shouted at it and even blasted a foghorn to scare it away. My brother blew his whistle, then the bear took off into the woods. It was such a beautiful animal!

Clarissa K., Virginia

Send your ideas to  
**Ranger Rick**  
11100 Wildlife Center Dr.  
Reston, VA 20190-5362  
E-mail: [rick@nwf.org](mailto:rick@nwf.org)

We enjoy reading everyone's letters, even though we can publish only a few in the magazine. All letters, photos, and drawings become the property of the National Wildlife Federation.



**RANGER RICK** is published by the  
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*Ranger Rick* is printed by Quad/Graphics in Sussex, Wisconsin. Pre-press by Quad/Graphics Imaging. *Ranger Rick* is indexed in the *Children's Magazine Guide*, which is available in libraries.

**Editorial offices:** Readers' letters and other correspondence should be sent to *Ranger Rick*, 11100 Wildlife Center Dr., Reston, VA 20190-5362. **Please note:** *Ranger Rick* magazine no longer accepts unsolicited article queries or manuscripts. Photographers and artists wishing to send unsolicited portfolios should first write for our photo and art guidelines. Any unsolicited material sent to us will be returned only if accompanied by a valid courier account number or a self-addressed envelope with sufficient postage. We accept no liability for damage or loss of any unsolicited material.

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**Best Editorial**  
Grades PreK–6  
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## RATE THIS ISSUE

What do you think about this month's issue of *Ranger Rick*? Scan this QR code.





# Reader Riddles



What birds always stick together?

**Vel-crows.**

Sofia F., California

Where does a mouse park its boat?

**At the Hickory Dickory Dock.**

Alyse O., Arizona

How do shellfish get to the hospital?

**In a clam-bulance.**

Aaron C., Oklahoma

Why did the grizzly take off its sneakers?

**It wanted to be bearfoot.**

Mia A., California

What did the doctor give to the pig with a rash?

**Oink-ment.**

Marco C., Pennsylvania

What do you call a dog that does magic tricks?

**A Labracadabrador.**

Pete R., Oregon

**WANT TO JOIN THE FUN?** Send your favorite nature riddle with your full name and address to *Reader Riddles; Ranger Rick; 11100 Wildlife Center Dr.; Reston, VA 20190-5362*; E-mail: [rick@nwf.org](mailto:rick@nwf.org). We like reading all the riddles from our readers. We're sorry, but there's room to print only some of them. All submissions become the property of the National Wildlife Federation.





# ORANG

12

Look into those bright brown eyes in the photo **above**. Do they seem almost human to you? Many people feel that way when they come face to face with an *orangutan* (oh-RANG-uh-tan). This orang is a female that lives in a tropical rainforest on the island of Borneo in Southeast Asia. (See map on page 9.)

Orangutans belong to a group called the great apes. Chimpanzees, gorillas, and bonobos are great apes, too. But they live in Africa, and orangutans live in Asia. Check out these cool facts about oranges.

## 1 The word *orangutan* means “person of the forest.”

It comes from the words *orang hutan* in the Asian language of Malay. *Orangutan* seems like a good name for this amazing forest dweller, but there may be an even better name. Read on to see what you think.





# ORANGUTANS

BY GERRY BISHOP; PHOTOS BY SUZI ESZTERHAS

## facts to go ape over

Look, Ma—  
four hands!

**2** Orangutans spend more time up in trees than any other large animal on Earth.

These big, orange apes could easily be called “people of the *treetops*.” They eat, sleep, and even find sources of water high above the ground. Large males climb down more often than others. But they usually do it only to get from one group of trees to another.

**3** Their arms are *twice* as long as their legs.

The outstretched arms of a full-grown male orang can measure seven feet from fingertip to fingertip! (Pretty amazing for an animal that’s only about five feet from head to toe.) Orangs use their long arms to move quickly through the forest, swinging hand over hand along tree limbs.

Orangs can also hold on to branches with their feet. Their big toes are like thumbs, letting the apes use their feet as extra hands that grab.





Let's make  
a big banana  
split!



**4** Orangs eat more  
than 400 different  
kinds of food.

Orangutans are *omnivores* (AHM-nuh-vorz). That means they eat plants *and* animals. Fruit is a big favorite, but they eat lots of other things they

find in the treetops—from flowers and tender leaves to insects, honey, and bird eggs.

**5** Orangutans  
are more  
endangered than  
any other great ape.

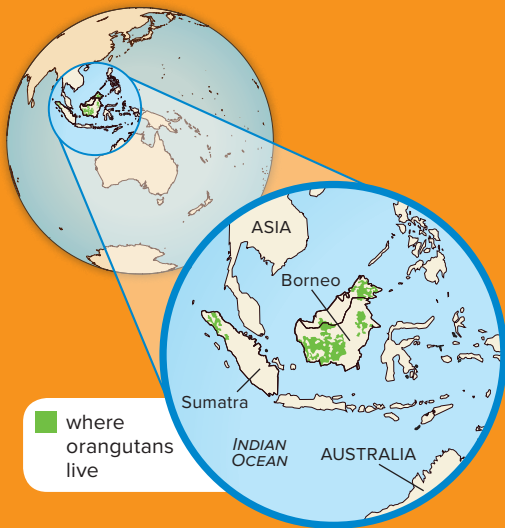
For many years, people have been cutting down the orangutans' forests and replacing them with buildings and farms—especially palm tree farms planted for harvesting palm oil. With most of the forests now gone, the number of orangs has fallen from about 230,000 to fewer than 50,000.

One place where orangs still survive is Borneo's Tanjung

Puting National Park. Park rangers guard and care for them there. To help the orangs find enough to eat, the rangers put out fruit in different parts of the forest.





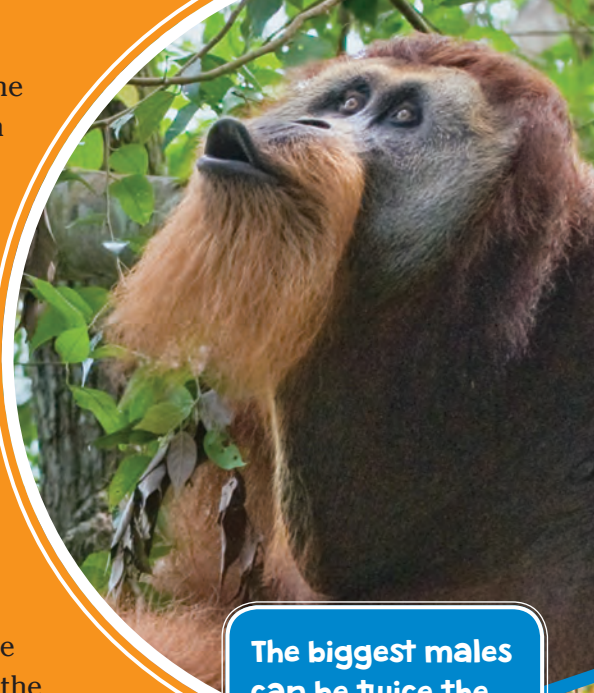


where  
orangutans  
live

The only times they aren't alone are when it's time to mate with females or to fight other males to win a mate.

## 8 Male orangutans can be twice the size of females.

Some males grow up to be close to 200 pounds. These males also grow cheek pads—or “flanges”—that stick out from the sides of their faces and seem to attract females. Hanging beneath their chins are big throat sacs. The males use the sacs to make loud howling and rumbling calls. The calls are a warning to other males to stay away. To females, they're an invitation to mate.



The biggest males can be twice the size of females (below) and make calls (above) loud enough to be heard almost a mile away.

## 6 Orangutans build new beds to sleep in every night.

To build a bed, an orang finds a sturdy branch high in a tree. Then it bends or breaks off smaller branches and weaves them together across the big branch. It even shapes some leafy branches into a pillow! After about five minutes of work, the orang has a nice, soft, ape-sized bed to sleep in.

## 7 Except for moms with babies, orangs spend their lives almost completely alone.

Females sometimes hang out with a few other females. But grown-up males are true loners.

An orang makes a new leafy bed from scratch every night. Next time you are asked to “make your bed,” think of what that means to an orang!





# ZZZZZzzzz



**11** Mother orangutans have one baby at a time and care for their young longer than any other wild animal parents.

A young orangutan has a lot to learn, including (1) where the best fruit trees are, (2) which kinds of foods are safe and which are poisonous, and (3) where to find water in the treetops (mostly in tree holes). This takes time. And that's why Mom and her youngster stay together for several years. The young orang in the photo at **right** is

## **9** Orangs love to nap.

A baby orangutan loves to take naps while hanging on to Mom. By holding on with hands and feet, the little one goes wherever Mom does.

Actually, orangs of all ages spend a lot of time napping. After a busy morning of munching fruit, an orang may build a quick bed and take a peaceful afternoon snooze.

## **10** Orangutans are super smart.

Scientists who study orangutans are often amazed by the brainy things they do.

Planning ahead is an everyday thing in people, but it's rare in animals. That's why scientists were surprised to learn that male orangs plan where they will be traveling the next day. And then, using their loud calls, they tell nearby orangs where

they're going! This helps keep other males from crossing their paths. And it lets females know where they might find a mate.

Orangs are also smart enough to make simple tools. Some, for example, use sticks to scoop honey from bee hives or to reach hidden insects. Some even make "rain bonnets" out of leaves or fly swatters from leafy branches. They teach other orangs how to make and use tools, too.



**How do you like my rain bonnet?**





Listen to your mother! She knows everything!

DIGITALLY ALTERED

four years old, and he may stay with Mom for another four years or more! Only human kids stay with their moms longer.

To download a Palm Oil Shopping Guide app for your phone, go to [rangerrick.org/palmoilshopping](http://rangerrick.org/palmoilshopping). 🐼

Sigh...

## 12 Orangutans are daydreamers.

Like you, an orang often hangs out and quietly stares into space. We'll never really know what an orangutan is daydreaming about. But the one at **right** might be dreaming of a big, beautiful forest that will always be protected for orangutans!

There is a way that you and your family can help. Some palm oil comes from places where forests *aren't* being destroyed. By buying products made from *this* palm oil, you can join many others in saving orangutan habitat.





# the BUZZ

BY HANNAH SCHARDT



## Planting Prairie

Twelve-year-old Christian Ebel lives with his family on a cattle ranch in northeastern Texas. This part of Texas was once a big, beautiful prairie. Then people moved in to build houses and plant crops. They also replaced native grasses and other plants with different grass for cattle to graze on. Now only a small part of the prairie remains.

Land with only one kind of grass is OK for cattle but not so great for wild animals. So a few years ago, Christian's family decided to replant their ranch with native grasses and wildflowers. They scattered seed, letting the cattle "plant" it with their hooves. And they moved the cattle around the ranch, never letting them graze too long in one place. (That helps the

native plants survive.) This way, their cattle get healthy grass to eat, and birds and other wildlife get a perfect place to live.

Now, Christian is helping spread the word that other ranchers can raise cattle and make a home for wildlife, too. He wrote a speech about creating and protecting native grasslands, and he gives the speech at meetings and competitions.

Back home on the ranch, Christian likes to spend his time helping out, checking on the cattle, and playing hide-and-seek in the tall grass.

And no wonder: While he's hiding from his brother and his friends, he gets to seek the meadowlarks, sparrows, butterflies, and other wildlife that live there, too!



### RANGER RICK TV

## Ranger Rick Is Coming to YouTube!

The National Wildlife Federation, the group that publishes *Ranger Rick*, has launched a new YouTube channel that's just for kids and families! The videos on RANGER RICK TV feature wildlife, wild places, and—of course—Ranger Rick and his friends. There are no commercials on RANGER RICK TV. And new videos will be uploaded almost every week. So ask your parents' permission, then check out RANGER RICK TV at [rangerrick.tv/RRMagazine](http://rangerrick.tv/RRMagazine).

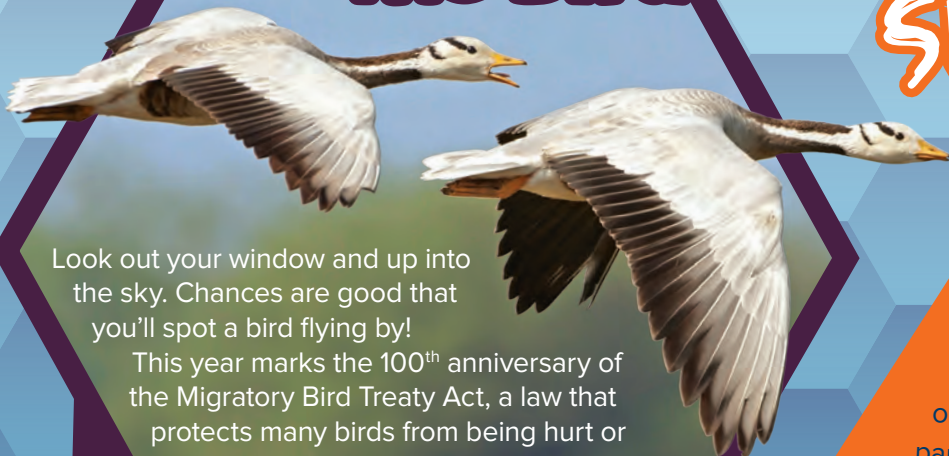
WATCH IT!





# QUIZ

## Year of the Bird



Look out your window and up into the sky. Chances are good that you'll spot a bird flying by!

This year marks the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, a law that protects many birds from being hurt or killed. To celebrate, several conservation groups declared 2018 the Year of the Bird. Ready to celebrate? Take this quiz about birds on the move!

1. A *bar-headed goose* (above) flies as high as \_\_\_\_ above sea level when migrating over the Himalayan Mountains.

- a. 1,000 feet
- b. 1 mile
- c. 5.5 miles

2. The *northern wheatear* flies all the way from the Arctic to Africa each fall. But this powerful flyer weighs only as much as a . . .

- a. slice of American cheese.
- b. cheeseburger.
- c. loaf of bread.

3. Most birds that migrate from the United States spend their winters in . . .

- a. Europe.
- b. Africa.
- c. Central and South America.

4. Over its lifetime, an *Arctic tern*'s flights between the Arctic and the Antarctic add up to as long as . . .

- a. three trips around the Earth.
- b. three trips to the moon and back.
- c. a trip to Mars.

Answers: 1-c, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b

## BUZZ BITS

# SPIDER SURPRISES



## R.I.P., SPIDEY

Forty-three may not sound like an old age to you—or, at least, not to your parents. But for a spider, it's ancient. Until recently, the oldest known spider in the world lived in Australia. It was a *trapdoor spider*, and scientists had checked on it each year for 43 years! But this year, a scientist showed up at the spider's hole and found it gone—probably eaten by a wasp.



## NEW BLUE

What's bright blue, shiny, and lives inside a rotting tree stump? Probably not much, other than this newly discovered tarantula! It lives in South America and is so new that it doesn't even have a name yet.



# MIDNIGHT SNACKERS

STORY AND PHOTOS BY MICHAEL PATRICK O'NEILL

Nighttime is the right time to photograph  
these hungry creatures from the deep.

arrow squid







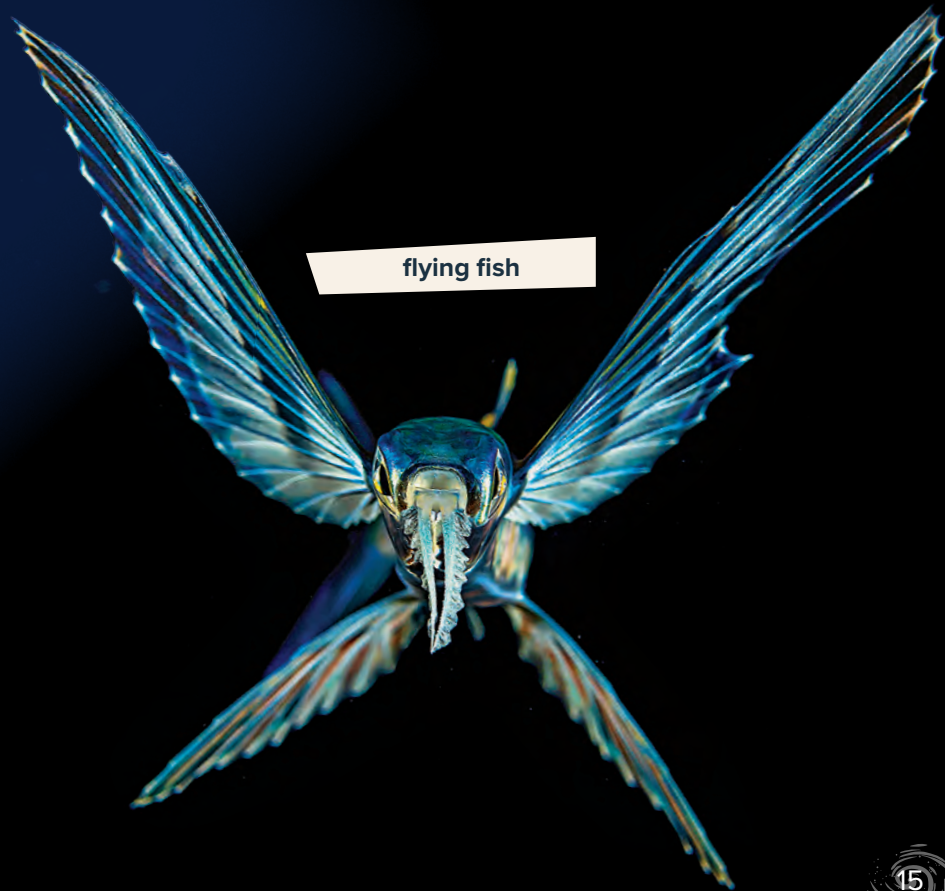
*Drifting in the dark ocean at night are some of the most amazing creatures in the world. Lucky for me, I don't mind losing sleep to drift along with them! I'm a photographer, and I took the photos in this story. Read on to see how I did it.*

**I**t's the middle of the night, and I'm in a boat miles off the Florida coast. "Here goes," I think to myself. I roll backward off the side of the boat and, immediately, I am surrounded by darkness. The only light is from my flashlight, as it slices a path through the inky water.

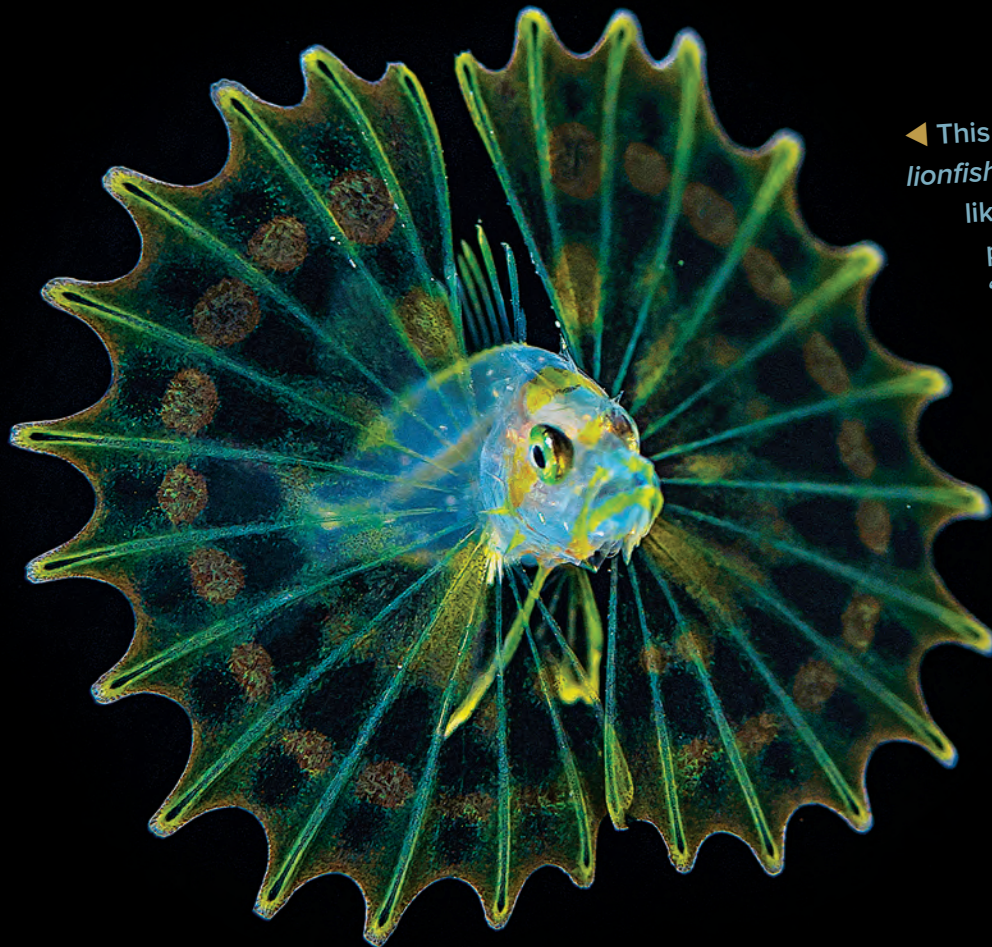
What am I doing in the dark ocean when most people are sleeping in their nice, dry beds? This is one of my favorite ways to photograph tiny deep-sea creatures. It's called "blackwater photography" because it's done at night.

That's when the creatures move up from the deep to find food near the ocean surface. Most of these mid-night snackers are babies: the larvas of fish, squid, and other creatures.

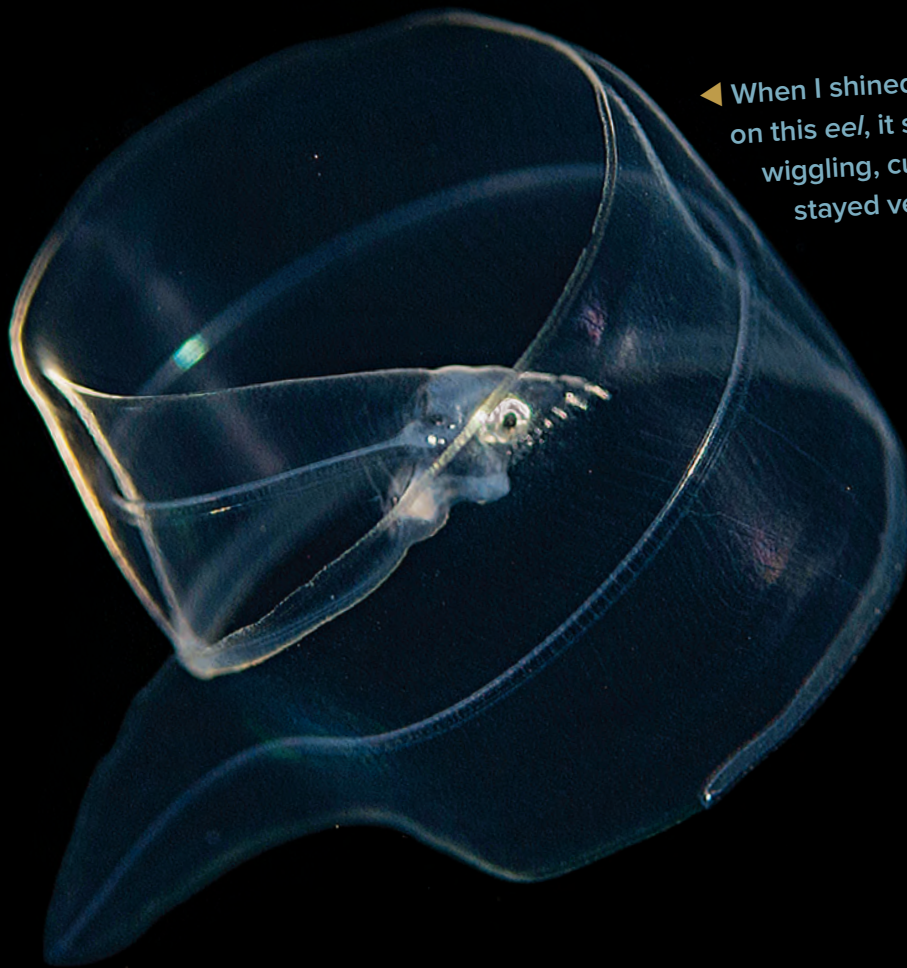
For a long time, these animals were only photographed lifeless and colorless in labs. But now blackwater photography is showing how spectacular they are in real life!



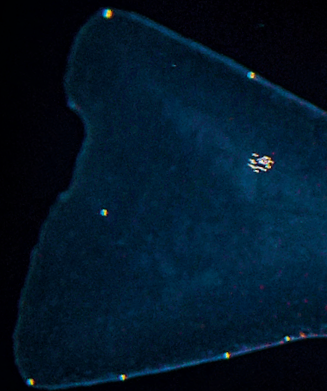




◀ This nickel-sized lionfish swam a little like a jellyfish, pulsing its “wings” open and closed.



◀ When I shined my light on this eel, it stopped wiggling, curled up, and stayed very still.





After I've plunged into the pitch-black ocean, I recheck my air supply and wait for my eyes to adjust to the darkness. Then I go on the hunt for some of the most challenging subjects in underwater photography. These tiny, often see-through creatures are very tricky to photograph. For every good blackwater photo, there may be hundreds of rejects. And making sure I don't go too deep or too far from the boat is a challenge, too!

▼ This *nudibranch* often stopped moving for a few seconds at a time, giving me a chance to "warm up" and practice on an easy subject before moving on to more difficult ones.

▲ Though this *African pompano* moved slowly, it was very shiny, making it hard to photograph.





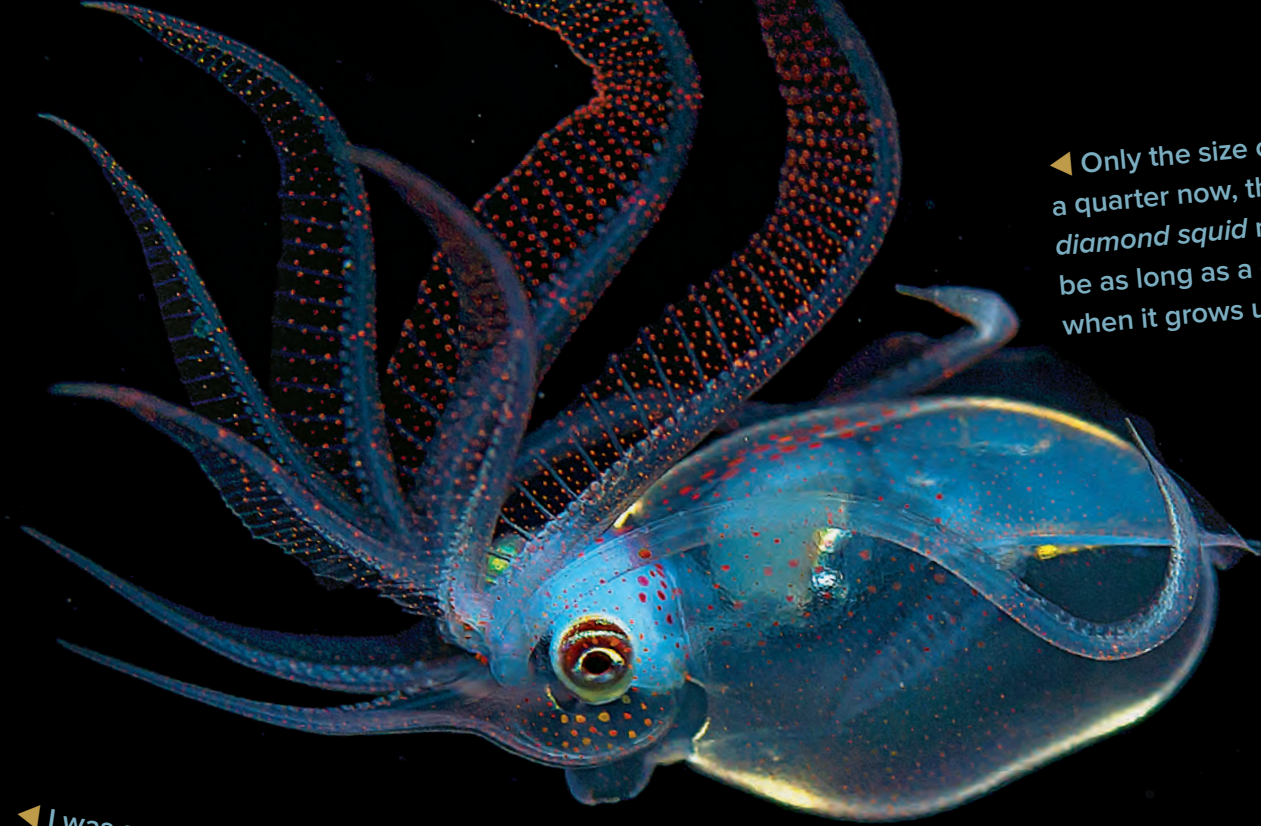
It can be spooky to be surrounded by the dark water. But over the last few years, I've overcome my nervousness. And now I go night diving with a small group of divers nearly every week.

*After two hours of diving, our driver takes us back to the dock. And already I'm looking forward to my next blackwater adventure—and what I might discover! 🐠*




► This *flounder*, the size of a potato chip, was one of the most beautiful things I've seen in the ocean. It moved through the water like a silk handkerchief drifting in the wind.






◀ Only the size of a quarter now, this *diamond squid* may be as long as a couch when it grows up.



◀ I was so absorbed while photographing this tiny *long arm octopus* that I found myself alone and much deeper than I meant to go. Not wanting to get lost, I quickly swam toward the surface and rejoined the other divers.



► *Flying fish* are my absolute favorites. They come in different colors, and their fins look just like insect wings.





# GREEN HOUR **LOOK OUT MUSHR**

Here are some ways to put the “fun” in fungus!

## MUSHROOM SAFARI

Look! Right there—peeking out from some dead leaves—it’s a fungus called a mushroom! Come on, let’s creep up slowly and quietly, so it doesn’t get away!

OK, so you don’t *really* have to sneak up on mushrooms to get a peek at them. But they still can get away: Many kinds of mushrooms disappear after only a few days. So get out there and start hunting before you miss them!

## When to Look

Depending on what part of the country you live in, you might see mushrooms in any season. But fall is the best time for finding the most. Try hunting a few days after a good rain.

## What to Take

Some mushrooms are tiny, so you might want to take a magnifying glass to really study them. To be safe, don’t pick or even touch any mushrooms you find, since some kinds are poisonous.

You could carry a notebook and pencil to make sketches of mushrooms. Or take a camera to snap some great ‘shroom shots. For the most interesting pictures, try to hold the camera right at the mushroom’s level. That may mean lying on your stomach to take a picture, so dress to get dirty!

## Where to Look

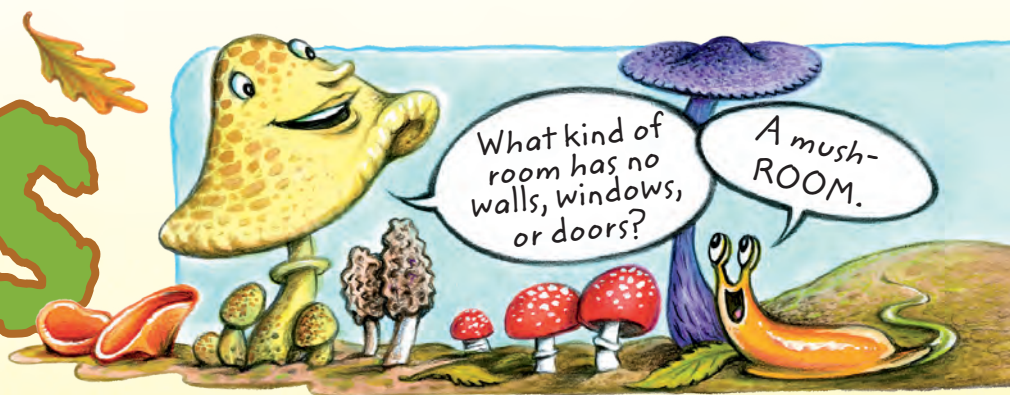
You can find mushrooms in many places, such as woods, meadows, pastures, or maybe even your own backyard.





# FUN ROOMS

BY KATHY KRANKING



Check around the bases of trees, on tree trunks, under dead leaves, beneath shrubs, on old rotting logs and stumps, and in lawns and gardens.

Once you find one mushroom, chances are you'll find more. Then you can "capture" them in drawings or photos.

Happy hunting!

**Rangers:** We'd love to see your mushroom photos and drawings. Send them to Ranger Rick, 11100 Wildlife Center Dr., Reston, VA 20190-5362; E-mail: [rick@nwf.org](mailto:rick@nwf.org) —R.R.

## SPY ON SPORES

Spores are what mushrooms spread to make more mushrooms. Tiny and seed-like, a spore is too small to see without a microscope. But millions of spores together look like dust. You can see them by making a spore print.

Here's how:

### What You Need

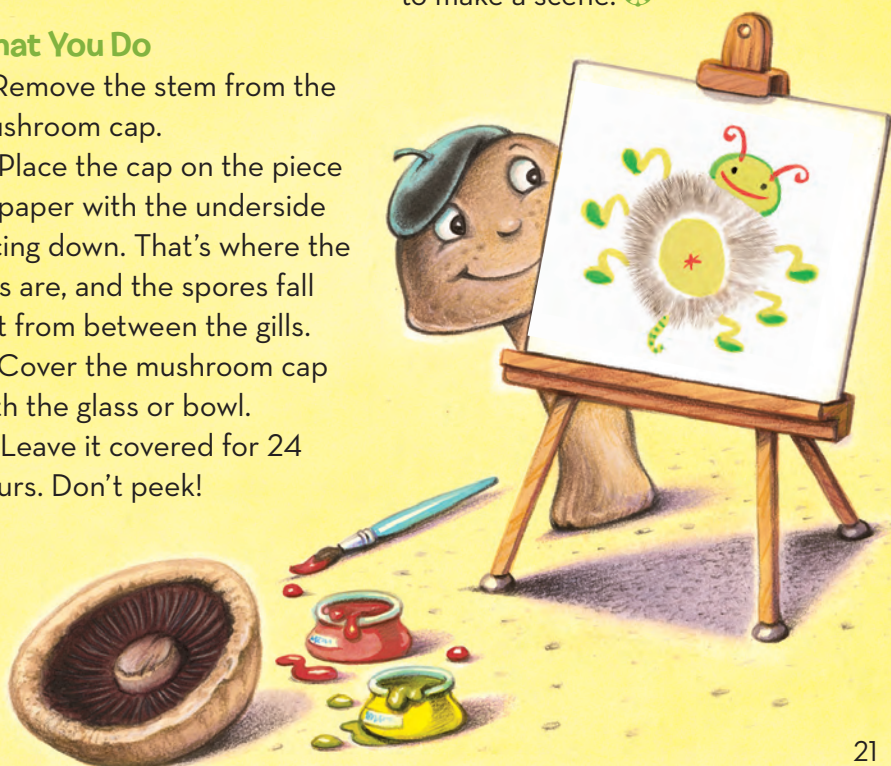
- whole portobello mushroom from the grocery store
- light-colored sheet of paper
- wide drinking glass or bowl
- can of hairspray or spray fixative from an art supply store

### What You Do

1. Remove the stem from the mushroom cap.
2. Place the cap on the piece of paper with the underside facing down. That's where the gills are, and the spores fall out from between the gills.
3. Cover the mushroom cap with the glass or bowl.
4. Leave it covered for 24 hours. Don't peek!

5. When time is up, carefully remove the cover and mushroom cap to see your spore print.

6. Spray the print with the hairspray or fixative to keep the spores in place. Hang up your print for everyone to see. If you really want to get creative, you can make a picture using the spore print. Draw petals around it to make a flower; give it a head, antennas, and legs to make a bug; or come up with ideas of your own. You can even use several spore prints together to make a scene. 🐞







**When an animal—  
even you!—is  
scared, there’s  
usually no hiding it.  
But fear not: Showing  
fear is normal, natural,  
and even helpful.**

BY HANNAH SCHARDT



**Y**ou're walking down a quiet hallway when—BOO!—a friend jumps out from behind a door. Do you yelp? Do your hands fly up to protect your face? Or do you freeze and stay still, your eyes wide and your heart racing?

When you're startled or scared, you react without even thinking about it. That's because fear floods your brain with chemicals that make your body do things to keep you safe. You freeze so that a threat may not notice you. Your eyes widen so you can see clearly what's going on around you. Your heart pumps more blood to your brain and muscles so you'll be ready to run away or defend yourself at a moment's notice.

You may not like feeling spooked. But fear can be a lifesaving emotion for people **AND** for other animals. Turn the page to learn about some ways animals react to fear.



frilled lizard



# LOOK TOUGH

When scared, these animals stay and fight—or at least look as if they might!

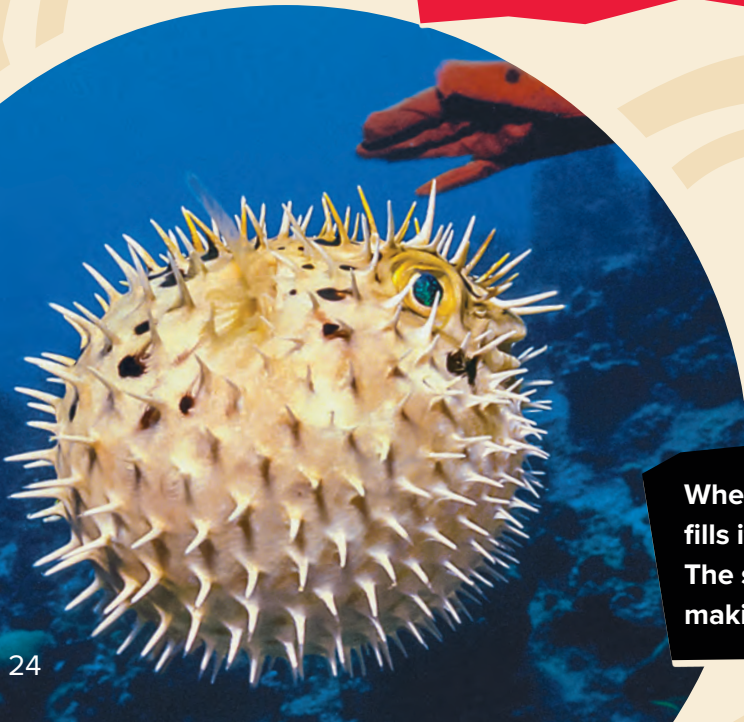
A swimming tiger cub is startled by something floating on the surface of a river. Before it realizes the “threat” is only a dried leaf, the tiger snarls, showing its sharp teeth. Watch out, leaf!



Whooo's that? A young long-eared owl spreads its wings and fluffs up its feathers, trying to look as big and scary as possible. Those wide-open eyes are looking right at the thing that scared it—YOU!



When it spots a threat, a porcupinefish fills its stretchy stomach with air or water. The sharp spines on its skin stand up, making it too painful a meal to eat.





# WARN YOUR FRIENDS

You can see the fear on the face of this cornered *black rat*. And, if you were there, you could hear its terrified squeak. But the rodent is also sending out an invisible message through smelly chemicals called *pheromones* (FAIR-uh-mohnz). One sniff lets other rats know there's danger nearby—even when this rat is long gone.





# FREEZE!

Whether you're slow as a tortoise or speedy as a hare, sometimes the best way to stay safe is to stay right where you are!

As curious *cheetah* cubs start sniffing around, this *tortoise* automatically tucks itself inside its protective shell. Then it sits tight, waiting for the cheetahs to give up and go looking for an easier meal.



When a hungry eagle circles overhead, this *African savanna hare* stays perfectly still—eyes wide and alert for danger. Eagle eyes are great at scanning the ground for movement. But as long as the hare doesn't move, it blends right in with the dry grass. *Hare? What hare?*





## STICK TOGETHER

Big, burly *muskoxen* don't have much to fear. But when a pack of wolves or a grizzly bear creeps too close, muskoxen do fear for their smaller, helpless babies. So the nervous mammals stand shoulder to shoulder, forming a solid, furry wall around their young.

## WHO'S SCARED OF WHOM?

Are you scared of some wild animals? Guess what—they're probably every bit as scared of you! (Just ask this *Barbary macaque* and the tourist it startled.) That's as it should be. Fear helps us keep a healthy distance from things that might hurt us. So don't be afraid to show a little fear. 🦉





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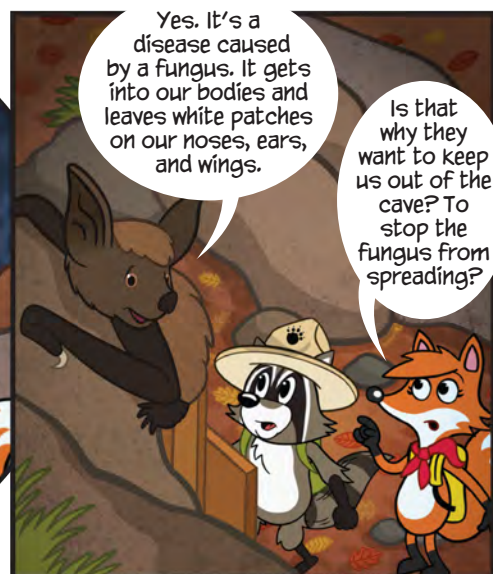
# RANGER RICK ADVENTURES

## Get Well Soon, Bats!

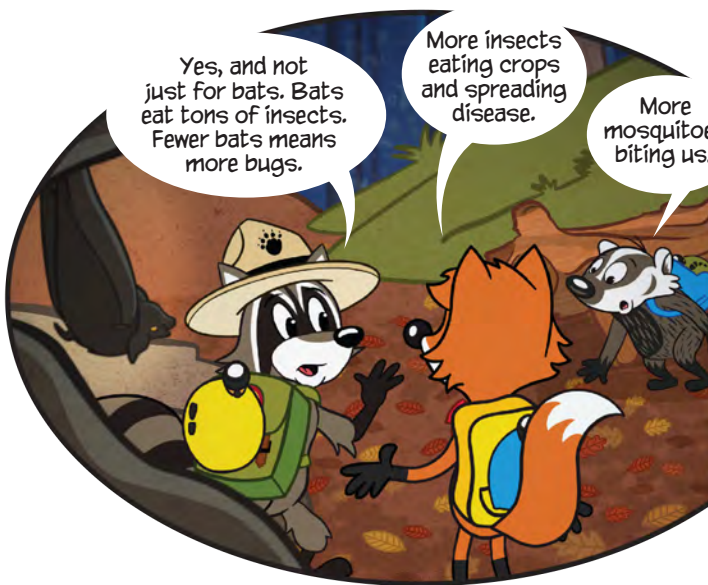
STORY BY KATE HOFMANN; ART BY THE CHARACTERSHOP











## RANGER RICK'S FIELD NOTES

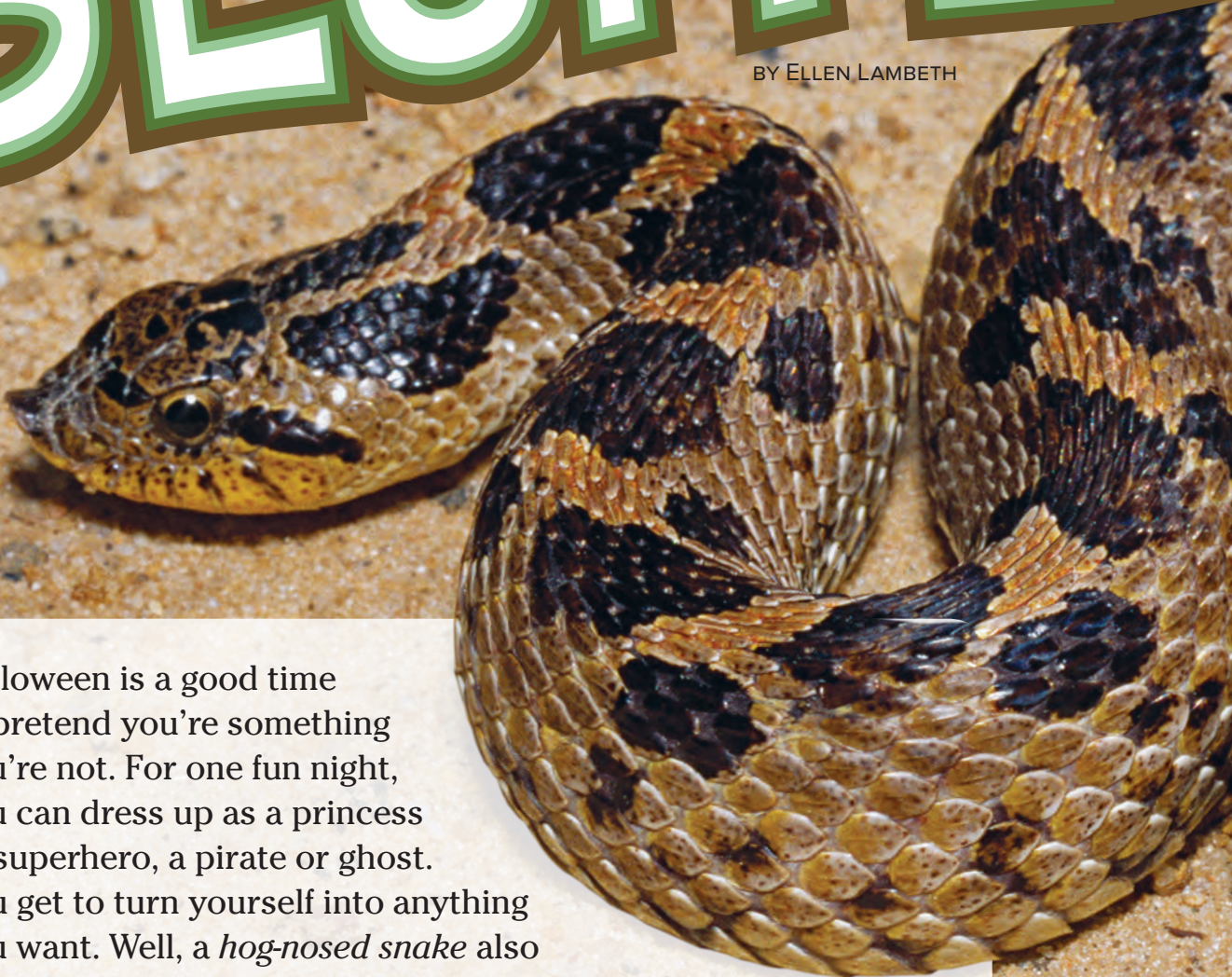
- Bats are very important in nature. A bat can eat its bodyweight in insects every single night!
- White-nose syndrome is a huge problem. Many people are working together to try to understand it and figure out how to save bats.
- Staying out of caves and mines where bats live is one way to avoid spreading the fungus. It also helps bats that are already sick. If they are disturbed when hibernating, they use up energy faster and are less likely to survive.
- In the eastern United States, where the fungus has been the longest, certain bats aren't getting sick. They may be adapting to the disease. Scientists are also working on a vaccine that could keep bats healthy.



A snake is a snake, right? Don't be so sure.  
THIS snake often pretends to be something  
else altogether!

# BLUFFER

BY ELLEN LAMBETH



Halloween is a good time to pretend you're something you're not. For one fun night, you can dress up as a princess or superhero, a pirate or ghost. You get to turn yourself into anything you want. Well, a *hog-nosed snake* also puts on an act—and not just on Halloween.

Can you see how the hog-nosed snake got its name? The tip of its snout is turned up like a hog's. Hognoses are shy, harmless snakes that live throughout most of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. They come in different colors and patterns—or even no pattern at all. So one good way to tell a hognose from other snakes is by checking out its snout. Hog-nosed snakes also often coil the tips of their tails, as this one is doing.



R!



## DIG-IN

Like a hog, this snake uses its turned-up snout as a shovel! It digs into sand or soil to uncover buried toads to eat. It also digs to hide itself from danger—or from weather that's too hot or too cold.







# HIDE OUT

The colors on a hog-nosed snake help it blend in with its surroundings. If it stays still among the rocks or dead leaves on the ground, it might go unnoticed. A nervous hognose might even twitch its tail tip in dry leaves, making a rustling sound. *Uh-oh, is that a rattlesnake? Better stay back!*







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# JUST 4 FUN

GAMES BY MICHÈLE REYZER

ART BY JACK DESROCHER

Someone didn't eat their peas!

The pairs can be up, down, across, or diagonal.

## SUPER-SIZED SPIDER

A Goliath birdeater is one of the largest spiders in the world. With legs outstretched, this tarantula can measure up to 16 inches across. That's bigger than a dinner plate! Circle every pair of numbers next to each other that add up to 16. One is done for you.

3	10	6	2	14	7
13	5	8	8	4	9
9	7	11	13	1	12
4	1	15	3	15	8
12	6	7	9	8	14
10	11	5	13	3	2

### FUN FACT

The Goliath birdeater can make a hissing sound to scare away attackers!



# ORANGE AND BLACK

All of the  
Halloween-colored  
animals in each row  
and each column  
have something  
in common.

What is it?

**CAREFUL!**

There are extra  
answers.

They all . . .

- A. can fly.
- B. have scales.
- C. are reptiles.
- D. are mammals.
- E. have feathers.
- F. find their food in the water.
- G. have the letter "o" in their names.
- H. have the letter "g" in their names.

1  clownfish	 red fox	 corn snake
 frogfish	 tiger	 Gila monster
3  puffin	 painted bat	 queen butterfly
4	5	6

## PUMPKIN PATCH MATCH

Look closely at this pumpkin patch  
and find two jack-o'-lanterns carved  
exactly the same way.





# WHO'S WHOOO?

Mother Owl is taking her owlets trick-or-treating. But she's having a difficult time keeping track of them in their costumes. Read the clues to help her figure out who's whoooo!



Owen  
Olga  
Opal  
Oscar  
Otis  
Olivia  
Ollie

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_

- Ollie forgot his treat bag.
- Olga is wearing a monster mask, and she is next to Otis.
- Oscar is not wearing a hat. He is between Ollie and Olivia.
- Opal is next to Owen, but she is not next to Ollie.



gray WOLF



GRIZZLY bear



MANDRILL

## FANG-TASTIC!

These animals aren't smiling. They're celebrating Halloween by showing off their scary fangs! Fit each word of their names in all CAPITAL LETTERS in the rows at right. (Use the number of spaces and letter clues to help you.)



1									
2									
3									
4			L						
5									
6		U							
7							R		



VAMPIRE bat

### BONUS

Write the letters from the orange boxes on their numbered lines below to find out which holiday these animals like even *better* than Halloween!

4   5   2   3   6   —   3   1   7   1   2   3



Tasmanian DEVIL



KING cobra



MUSK deer



What room will you never find in a haunted house?  
**A living room.**

What do panda ghosts say on Halloween?  
**BamBOO!**

What kind of insect lives in a graveyard?  
**A zom-BEE.**

What kind of pets do monsters have?  
**Scaredy cats.**

What rodent has a long tail and shrieks?  
**A haunted mouse.**

Where do ghosts like to live?  
**On dead-end streets.**

What do ghosts ride in the moonlight?  
**Night mares.**

Where does a vampire crow sleep all day?  
**In a caw-fin.**

Why won't skeletons watch scary movies?  
**They don't have the guts.**

## HOUSE OF SOUNDS

Scan each QR code to see who's home.



BONUS: Fangs-giving.

**Fang-tastic!** 1-devil, 2-king, 3-grizzly, 4-wolf, 5-mandrill, 6-musk, 7-vampire

**Who's Whooo?** 1-Opal, 2-Owen, 3-Ollie, 4-Oscar, 5-Olivia, 6-Otis, 7-Olga

**Pumpkin Patch Match:** Pumpkins G and E

**Orange and Black!** 1-G, 2-H, 3-A, 4-F, 5-D, 6-B

► **Super-Size Spider**

10	11	5	13	3	2
12	6	7	9	8	14
4	1	15	3	15	8
9	7	11	13	1	12
13	5	8	8	4	9
3	10	6	2	14	7

Answers!

Way to go!





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What are **YOU** looking at?

